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From Monday January 11. to Thursday January 14. 1696.

By the King,

A PROCLAMATION,

WILLIAM R.

WHereas by an Act made this present Session of Parliament, it is Enacted, That all and Singular Our Receivers, Collectors, and other Officers concerned in the Receipt or Collection of any of Our Aids, Taxes, or other Revenues, or of any Loans to be made to Us, shall, and they and every of them, are thereby Impowered and Required to Take and Receive in Payment from any of Our Subjects, all such Hammered Silver Coin as shall be by them Tendred to such Receiver, Collector or other Officer, upon any Loans to be made to Us, or in Discharge of any Arrears which shall grow due to Us upon any Aids, Taxes, or other Revenue, at any time between the Fourteenth Day of November, One thousand six hundred ninety six, and the First Day of February then next ensuing, at the Rate of Five Shillings and Eight Pence for every Ounce of such Hammered Silver Coin so Tendered or Lent, and the Tender, Payment, or Loan of every Ounce of such Hammer'd Silver Coin, is by the said Act Declared to be as good a Discharge to the Person, Tendring, Paying or Lending the same, his Heirs, Executors or Administrators, for the Sum of Five Shillings and Eight Pence, as though the Sum of Five Shillings and Eight Pence had been Tendred, Paid or Lent in the Lawful Current Coin of this Kingdom. And whereas We have received Information, That several of Our Receivers, Collectors and other Officers concerned in the Receipt and Collection of Our Aids, Taxes, and other Revenue, have, contrary to the Direction of the said Act, Refused to Receive from Our Loving Subjects in Payment of the Taxes and other Revenues Due to Us, such Hammered Silver Coin at the Rate of Five Shillings and Eight Pence for every Ounce thereof, as by the said Act is Appointed, which is a manifest Violation of the said Act, and a great Oppression of Our Loving Subjects. Therefore We being desirous that the Directions of the said Act should be punctually Observed, and put in Execution by all Our said Receivers, Collectors, and other Officers therein concerned, and that Our Loving Subjects should receive the full Advantage intended them by the said Act, and the better to Enable them to Pay Our said Taxes and Revenues, Have thought fit to Declare and Command, and by and with the Advice of Our Privy Council, We do, by this Our Royal Proclamation, Declare and Command all and every the Receivers, Collectors and other Officers concerned in the Receipt or Collection of any of Our Aids, Taxes or Revenues, or in the Receipt of Loans to be made to Us, to Take and Receive in Payment from any of Our Loving Subjects, according to the Directions of the said Act, all such Hammered Silver Coin as shall be by them Tendred to such Receiver, Collector or other Officer, upon any Loans to be made to Us, or in Discharge of any Arrears Due, or which shall grow Due to Us upon any Aids, Taxes or other Revenue, at any time between the said Fourteenth Day of November, One thousand six hundred ninety six, and the First Day of February next ensuing, at the Rate of Five Shillings and Eight Pence for every Ounce of such Hammered Silver Coin so Tendred or Lent. And We do hereby Strictly Charge and Command all the Receivers, Collectors, and other Officers of Our Aids, Taxes, or Revenues, or of any Loans to be made to Us, That they do accept in Payment such Hammered Silver Coin, at the Rate of Five Shillings and Eight Pence for every Ounce thereof, according to the Directions of the said recited Act of Parliament, and that they do yield intire Obedience to the said Act in every other Matter and Thing therein contained, relating to the Receipt of such Hammered Silver Coin, or otherwise, as they tender Our high Displeasure, and upon Pain of such Punishment as may by Law be inflicted upon all such as shall Refuse or Neglect to Observe and Perform what by the said Act they are Required and Enjoined to do.

Given at Our Court at *Kensington* the 10th Day of *January*, 169⅝. In the 8th Year of Our Reign.

Leghorne, December 31. *N. S.* On the 24th instant came into this Port 7 Spanish Galleys from *Barcelona*, whither they Transported Soldiers, and are now on their Return for *Naples*, intending to depart hence with the first good Weather, which for some time has been very bad. The Great Prince and Princess are come to *Pisa* with their whole Court, and intend to pass the Carnaval here. Two Dutch Ships, the *Concord* and *Seven Provinces*, are arrived here, in 21 days from *Yarmouth*.

Turin, Dec. 29. The Duke of *Savoy* is gone to *Nizza* to view that Place, which the French have quitted. They go on here with Disbanding 15 Men in each Troop of Horse, and 'tis expected a Reform will be likewise made in the Foot.

Venice, Jan. 4. The Senate have made Choice of Signior *Mocenigo* to go Ambassador from this Republick to the Court of *France*; They have given the Government of the *Morea* to Signior *Poale Nani*, in the Place of Signior *Sagredo*, who has had it 3 years. The last Letters from *Constantinople* give an account, that an Ambassador was arrived there from *Persia*, and would in few days go on to *Adrianople*, where 'twas believed the Sultan would pass the whole Winter. They are preparing here a great Convoy of Provisions to be sent to the *Levant*, for the use of our Sea and Land Forces. The Captain-General is with the Fleet at *Napoli di Romania*, where the great Ships and Galleys are lade up during the Winter.

Warsaw, Dec. 26. The Queen is preparing to leave this Place, and to retire to *Czenstocow*, whither she will begin her Journey the 15th of the next Month, to avoid giving any Jealousie, as if she resided here with a Design to Influence the Resolutions of the Senate, as has been reported by her Enemies; and 'tis said that she has dispatched an Express to *France*, to desire the two Princes, *Alexander* and *Constantin*, her Sons, to return home. The French Ambassador continues his Application to promote the Interests of the Prince of *Conti*, and has received for this purpose several great Sums of Money, which have been remitted to him by the way of *Dantzicke*, Among those that oppose him, no Body is more Zealous than the Envoy of *Moscovy*, who declares every where, that in case they chuse one of the French Nation (who are in League with the Common Enemy of Christendom) to be their King, this Country will thereby Entail upon themselves a perpetual War with the Czar his Master. At the Little Diets held lately in the Provinces of Great *Poland*, which make above a fourth part of the whole Kingdom, they have agreed on the following Resolutions; *First*, That no Native of this Kingdom shall be chosen King, without excluding nevertheless the Royal Family. *Secondly*, That it be intimated to the Confederated Forces in *Poland*, that in case they do not comply with the Orders of the Commissioners of the Republick, who are to meet at *Lembergh*, and are instructed to give them all reasonable Satisfaction before the end of *January* next, they are declared Rebels, and the Nobility of *Upper Poland* are required to assemble together on Horseback, in order to disperse and treat them as such. *Thirdly*, That for such of the said Confederate Troops as shall continue together in Arms after the time before-mentioned, their Fathers, Sons, and Brothers, shall be answerable, and their Estates Confiscated. *Fourthly*, That the French Ambassador shall be obliged to depart forthwith from *Warsaw*, seeing his Proceedings and Practices are not only contrary to the Laws of this Kingdom, but very prejudicial to the Liberty and Dignity of the Republick, and that a Letter should be writ to the Primate, to acquaint him with these Resolutions.

Vienna, Jan. 5. The Officers of the Imperial Forces, that are come back from *Italy*, are ordered to make their Recruits with all possible Diligence; and it continues

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